

Columbus Year CELEBRATION,

AT
ALPENA,



**JULY
4th.**

Parade in the Fore-
noon!



RACES
IN THE
AFTERNOON.



\$800 IN PRIZES.

Free for all trot,
Three minute race,
Foals of '89,
Foals of '90,
Foals of '91,
Gent's Roadster, driven by owner,

**\$250
150
100
100
100
25**

Free for all and three minute trots, best three in five, mile heats.
races, best two in three, half mile heats.

Running Dash, mile.

\$75

American Trotting Rules to govern. For further particulars address.
JAS. RITCHIE, Secretary.



Bicycle Races, \$200 in Prizes.

One Mile Novice.

1st, Marble Mantle Clock,
2d, Set Leather Stocking Tales, half calf,
3d, Fountain Pen,

**\$17 00
7 00
3 00**

1/2 Mile, 2 in 3, open to Shore.

1st, Gold stop Watch,
2d, Chiffonier,
3d, Opera Glasses,

**45 00
20 00
13 00**

1/2 Mile, open to Shore.

1st, Tilting Silver Water Pitcher,
2d, Handsome Rocker,
3d, Silk Umbrella,

**25 00
12 50
5 00**

1/2 Mile for Boys under 18 Years.

1st, Nickel Bicycle Lamp,
2d, New Departure Bell,
3d, Luggage Carrier,

**5 50
2 25
1 00**

One Mile, open to Shore.

1st, Onyx Mantle Clock,
2d, Combination Book Case and Desk,
3d, Handsome Bottle Perfume,

**40 00
20 00
10 00**

FIREWORKS

In THE EVENING.

ALPENA ARGUS.

J. C. VIALI, Publisher & Proprietor
\$1 PER YEAR.

Largest Circulation and Best Adver-
tising Medium in Alpena County.

Wednesday, June 24, 1893.

County Election.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Supervisors a resolution was passed providing for submitting to the electors of Alpena county the question of adopting the county road system, and also providing for a special election to be held in the various wards and townships of this county, on the 17th day of July. It is to be hoped a large vote will be cast, so as to show the desires of the people. Every inhabitant of Alpena county is interested in having the roads improved.

Times Have Changed.

A carriage builder who recently suffered from a strike in his factory, said recently: "In the old days, when I had American mechanics, I used to take an interest in them and do whatever I could for them personally. They felt that I was their friend, and we got along well together. Many a time I've run my place at a loss for several weeks so as to keep them with me. But I'm all through with that, now that the walking delegate is likely to step in and hold me up at any minute. The fellows are thinking more how they can shirk work than do it, and raise their pay than earn it. They struck in a busy time when I could not refuse their demands, but when the dull times arrive in a few weeks, I shall close my doors and they can get out."—New York Sun.

Paraguay Points.

At the beginning of the last war (in 1888) the population of Paraguay was reckoned at 770,000; today it has less than 250,000—and fully six-sevenths of that number are women. These figures do not refer to the nomadic savages that swarm that part of the country called the "Chaco," whose borders are separated from Asuncion only by the narrow river—but to their near kinsmen of more or less civilized blood, who live in bamboo huts, cultivate the soil to a limited extent and consider themselves civilized. The uncontrolled Indians of the Chaco are reported by the government statisticians to number upwards of 100,000; but in reality nobody knows much about them. Even at the capital, the aboriginal Guaraní language is more universally spoken than Spanish, and the weekly journal, El Latigo Inmortal, is half of it printed in that language.

More About Tin Plate.

There is amusement as well as interest in the tin plate industry. After Mr. Niedringhaus and the other conspirators in the trust had laid in their tremendous stocks of tin plate to take advantage of the increased duty under the McKinley law, there was naturally a heavy decrease in tin plate importations. In fact, they ceased altogether. The combination had the home market cornered, and as its stocks were large they supplied that market for a long time. During the last campaign it was the Republican boast whenever a new "tin plate factory" was dedicated that there was no foreign tin plate coming into this country. There was not; but before the campaign was over the stocks of the trust began to decline and importations began again. Ten months' importations in the current fiscal year are now reported, and the figures show that tin plate importation is almost up to its old level. The increase in 10 months in the preceding fiscal year has been so large that if the percentage is maintained through the two remaining months the total tin plate importation for this fiscal year will fall but 2,000,000 pounds short of the average annual importations before the McKinley law was passed. In the meantime Mr. Niedringhaus has pocketed a great fortune as a public gift. Mr. Niedringhaus is a smart man, and we are the great American people.—St. Louis Republic.

Immigration for May.

The immigration figures just issued by the bureau of statistics of the Treasury Department for the month of May show a very considerable reaction in the direction of increased immigration from the falling off of last year. For the five months ending May 31, as compared with corresponding period of the previous year, there was a falling off of 40,000 and upwards; and for the eleven months a falling off of 116,000. But for the month of May, as compared with the corresponding month of 1892 there was a gain of 3,143. The details of the showing are interesting. The largest gain over last year was an

Italian immigration, 7,095. The largest loss was in German immigration, 8,199. There was a falling off in the immigration from Great Britain of nearly 2,000, and a gain in Austrian-Hungarian of 1,300. There were considerable gains from the Netherlands, Russia, Sweden and Norway, and a small gain from France. The account with Denmark and Switzerland shows losses. The aggregate for the month was as follows: Austria-Hungary—Bohemia, 1,090; Hungary, 5,150; other Austria (except Poland), 7,883. Denmark, 1,191; France, 691; Germany, 13,986; Italy, 17,638; Netherlands, 2,112; Poland, 2,184; Russia (except Poland), 11,281; Sweden and Norway, 10,261; Switzerland, 697. United Kingdom—England and Wales, 5,634; Scotland, 1,888; Ireland, 11,018. All other countries, 3,011. Total, 95,385.—Free Press.

The case of the State of New York against the executors of the estate of Jay Gould, an action to compel the executors of the late multi-millionaire railroad magnate to pay to the State \$750,000, in pursuance of the provisions of the inheritance tax law, promises to become a leading case in the law reports on the subject of taxing inheritances. It is the first case involving such vast interests to come up in the courts since the law was enacted, and as many questions in which lawyers and financiers hold different opinions will be decided, the case will attract unusual attention.

It is not probable that the controversy will be brought to the attention of Surrogate Ransom, in whose court the proceedings have been instituted, until next autumn.

Ex-Judge John F. Dillon and Julien T. Davies will constitute the legal battery of the Gould executors, and a hard-fought battle is anticipated. Mr. Dos Passos is the author of a book on the subject of inheritance taxation, and assisted in drafting the present law of this State on the subject. He was selected as Senator's Hill's associate in behalf of the State, because of his knowledge and familiarity with the law and the proceedings under it. "The warm dispute," Mr. Dos Passos said to a reporter, "in fact, I may say, the only dispute, will be as to the value of estate. Mr. Gould's executors claim that the \$5,000,000 bequeathed to George Gould by his father as 'payment for services' is exempt as a debt chargeable against the estate. This we will dispute. If a decedent could leave to his heirs any amount of money he saw fit and have it exempted from the inheritance tax as a debt for services, etc., the purposes of the inheritance tax might be easily evaded. It must be shown, in order to sustain the claim of the Gould executors, that the services rendered by George Gould were worth the sum named. We will go into the question as to what those services were and when and how they were performed. Services must indeed have been valuable to be worth such an immense sum of money. Would Mr. Gould have estimated them at the same rate had they been performed by a person other than a son? Suppose you or I had rendered them, would Mr. Gould have handed us a check for \$5,000,000?—Ex.

To Join the Navy.

Now that the season of navigation is in full swing on the lakes and the U. S. S. Michigan is cruising again it may be of importance to parents, guardians and youths who intend taking up a naval life to learn how to join and what is expected of candidates as well as their treatment after becoming naval apprentices.

Boys between the ages of 14 and 17 years may, with the consent of their parents and guardians, be enlisted to serve in the Navy until they shall arrive at the age of 21 years. They must be of robust frame, intelligent, of perfectly sound and healthy constitution, free from any physical defects or malformation, and not subject to fits. Their height, weight and chest measure must be as follows: Fourteen years, 4 feet 9 inches, 70 pounds, 26 inches; fifteen years, 4 feet, 11 inches, 80 pounds, 27 inches. They must be able to read and write. No allowance will be made for traveling expenses whether accepted or not. Apprentices are educated to fill the position of seamen and petty officers. They can't become commissioned officers. Boys who have been convicted of crime cannot be enlisted. All boys enlisted will be rated apprentices, third-class, and receive \$9 per month. Deserving boys will be rated apprentices, second-class, at \$15 per month, after they shall have completed their tour of service in a cruising training ship. Properly qualified apprentices shall be rated apprentices, first-class, at \$21 per month, after they shall have served one year in cruising ships of war.

All apprentices receive one ration per day, and an outfit of clothing not exceeding in value the sum of \$45. Apprentices will be transferred to fill vacancies in sea-going vessels as they become proficient and their services are required. Upon the expiration of the enlistment of an apprentice, he will, if recommended, receive an honorable discharge, and upon re-enlistment within three months, from date of honorable discharge he will receive three months' extra pay of his rating when discharged, a continuous-service certificate, an addition of one dollar per month of his pay. Applications for enlistment may be made to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, or to the commanding officer of the U. S. S. Michigan, Erie, Pa., or at other ports during her cruise upon the lakes, and such other vessels as may from time to time be designated for this service. Apprentices will be sent to the Training Station at Coaster's Harbor Island, as soon after enlistment as practicable.

Silver.

A representative of the press in conversation with Secretary Carlisle suggested to him that there was a lack of precise information touching the amount of silver coined up to the present time, and also as to the manner in which the present operations of the treasury under the so-called Sherman act result in the payment of gold in the purchase of silver bullion. In reply to these suggestions Secretary Carlisle said:

The operations of the United States mint commenced in 1792, and from that time to 1873, a period of eighty years, the total amount of silver dollars coined was 8,045,858. In 1873 the coinage was stopped by act of Congress, but in 1875 it was resumed under the so-called Bland-Allison act, by the terms of which the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to purchase and coin into standard silver dollars of 412 1-2 grains each not less than \$2,000,000 worth nor more than \$4,000,000 of silver bullion each month, and between the date of that act and the 14th day of July, 1890, a period of 12 years, there was coined \$978,166,793. In addition to this number there has been coined from trade dollars \$8,078,472, and from the seigniorage of bullion purchased and coined under the act of July 14, 1890, the sum of \$8,641,109, making the aggregate \$989,886,374 in full legal tender silver money issued by the government since 1873. Of this amount only \$58,016,019 were in actual circulation on the first day of the present month, the remainder being held in the treasury as part of the assets of the government, or being represented by outstanding certificates. The act of July 14, 1890, required the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase 4,500,000 fine ounces of silver bullion each month, and it provided that he should continue the coinage of silver dollars at the rate of \$2,000,000 per month until the first day of July, 1891, and under this act there have been coined \$29,408,461, which makes the total coinage of silver dollars under all acts since 1873 \$419,294,835, or more than fifty times as much as was coined during a previous period of eighty years.

In addition to the silver bullion purchased by the government since 1873 and coined as above stated, the Secretary of the Treasury has purchased, under the act of July 14, 1890, and now holds in the vaults of the treasury, uncoined, 124,292,532 fine ounces of silver bullion, which cost the people of the United States \$114,299,320, and is worth to-day, at the market price of silver, \$103,411,356, thus showing a loss of \$10,888,534. By the terms of the act the Secretary was required to pay for all silver bullion purchased by the issue of the United States treasury notes payable in coin, and it provided that upon demand of the holder of any such notes they should be redeemed in gold or silver coin, at the discretion of the Secretary, it being, in the language of the act, "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law." In the execution of this declared policy of Congress it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, when the necessity arises, to exercise all the powers conferred upon him by the law in order to keep the government in a condition to redeem its obligations in such coin as may be demanded, and to prevent the depreciation of either as compared with the other.

The records of the Treasury Department show that during the thirteen months beginning May 1, 1892, and ending May 31, 1893, the coin treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, amounted to \$49,990,184, and that during the same period the amount of such notes paid in gold was \$47,745,173. It thus appears that all the silver bullion purchased during that time, ex-

cept \$2,216,011 worth, was paid for in gold while the bullion itself is stored in the vaults of the treasury and can neither be sold nor used for the payment of any kind of obligation. How long the government shall thus be compelled to purchase silver bullion and increase the public debt by issuing coin obligations in payment for it is a question which Congress alone can answer. It is evident that if this policy is continued and the Secretary of the Treasury shall be compelled to issue bonds or otherwise increase the interest-bearing public debt, it shall be done for the purpose of procuring gold with which to pay for silver bullion purchased under the act referred to.

The Summer Tours

of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," are unrivaled in their variety, picturesque and comfort, embracing the best routes to Mackinac Island and Michigan Resorts, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands and the St. Lawrence River, the Adirondacks, Green and White Mountains, Canadian Lakes and the New England Sea Coast.

A copy will be sent upon application to J. M. Whiting, Ticket Agent, Bay City, Mich.

I have been troubled with chronic catarrh for years. Ely's Cream Balm is the only remedy among the many that I have used that affords me relief.—E. W. Willard, Druggist, Joliet, Ill.

My son has been afflicted with nasal catarrh since quite young. I was induced to try Ely's Cream Balm, and before he had used one bottle that disagreeable catarrhal smell had all left him. He appears as well as anyone. It is the best catarrh remedy in the market.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

How Nice Miss Bell is looking, Addie. Yes, Laura. Why, only a year ago her face was completely covered with pimples, blotches, and sores. She told mother that she owed her nice, clear complexion to her Ely's Cream Balm. Well, Laura, I shall try it too.

A New Certain Cure for Piles. We do not intend to endorse any except articles of genuine merit, we therefore take pleasure in recommending to suffer-ers from Piles in any form, a prompt and permanent cure. The following letters speak for themselves:

Mrs. Mary C. Tyler, of Heppner, Ore., writes: One pkg. of Pyramid Pile Cure entirely cured me of piles from which I have suffered for years, and I have never had the slightest return of them since.

Mr. E. O'Brien, Rock Bluffs, Neb., says: The pkg. of Pyramid Pile Cure entirely removed every trace of itching piles. I cannot thank you enough for it. The Pyramid Pile Cure is a new, certain, painless cure for every form of piles. It is safe, sure and cheap.—Any druggist will get it for you if you ask him.

Detroit Markets. The following quotations are copied from the Detroit Free Press:

Apples, \$1.20 to \$1.30 per bushel.
Butter, 14c to 15c per pound.
Live turkeys, 10c to 12c per pound.
Live turkeys, 10c to 12c per pound.
Eggs, 12c to 14c per dozen.
Flour per barrel, \$3.00 to \$4.50.
Hay baled, \$14.00 to \$14.50 per ton.
Oats per bushel, 34c to 35c.
Onions per bushel, \$1.20 to \$1.50.
Pork, \$21.00 to \$21.50 per barrel.
Potatoes per bushel, 65c to 70c.
Wheat, \$0.61 to \$0.67 per bushel.

The above quotations are mostly of a wholesale nature. The price at retail stores is higher.

OPERA HOUSE.
You've Heard of Me I'm Coming.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Monday, July 3d

Gosh! I'm Right In It. See?

Farmer J. C. Lewis,
Supported by the Brilliant Little Actress
JEANETTE LEWIS,
And a Company of

20 YANKEE FARMERS 20
Will act Right Out Cate in the Great Yankee Comedy Success.

"Si Plunkard."
A Load of Simon Pure "Hay Seeds."
A "Rube's" Brass Band Parade.
A Load of Yankee Comedians.
An Orchestra of Country Fiddlers.

A Whole Week of Laughter
IN TWO AND A HALF HOURS.

"Gosh!" will lead his "Boggers" up and down all the lanes in this year place on his arrival.

You know where they sell the tickets. Go secure your seats for "Si" is coming.

Kerr & Jermin

Wholesale and Retail

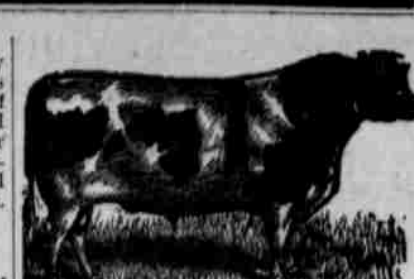
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers,

Lumbermen's Furnishing Goods.

**FIRST QUALITY GOODS
AND LOWEST PRICES.**

REMEMBER, THE OLD RELIABLE.
McRae Block, 334 Dock Street.

Card of Thanks.
I hereby desire to extend to all of my friends my thanks for the many kindnesses extended to me during my past illness of over three months from rheumatism, and I especially desire to tell them that but for Sulphur Litters I should have been suffering still. May you never suffer what I have, is the wish of your friend, B. H. Taylor.



DUKE OF ALPENA,

Thoroughbred Registered Jersey.

Service During June, \$1.

CHURCHILL STOCK FARM.

FREE CONSULTATION.

DR. A. E. SPINNEY,

OF DETROIT.

Will be at the Gilling House Tuesday, August 23d, Special attention given to CATARRH, EYE, EAR, THROAT and LUNG DISEASES. Also, ECTASY, UTERINE and PRIVATE DISEASES. 3671

**STRAWBERRIES,
FRUITS,
Vegetables.**

Everything Fresh.

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SECOND STREET.

Pure and Fresh

Groceries & Provisions

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Fruits and Vegetables,

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Comstock Block, Second St.

FRED W. HAGEN,

GENERAL HARDWARE.

Builders Hardware a Specialty.

Plows, Harrows Cultivators, Drags, and in fact all kinds of

Farming Implements,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Bolton Block, Corner Dock and Fletcher Streets.

FREE TO MEN

Why waste time, money and health with "doctors," wonderful "cures," etc., etc., when I will send FREE the prescription of a new and positive remedy for a prompt, lasting cure. Lack of strength, vigor and machad quickly restored in young or old men. I send this prescription FREE of charge, and there is no turning or advertising catch about it. Any good druggist or physician can put it up for you, everything is plain and simple. I cannot afford to advertise and give away this splendid remedy unless you do use the favor of buying a small quantity from me direct or advise your friends to do so. But you may do as you please about this. You will never regret having written me, as this remedy cured me after everything else had failed. Correspondence strictly confidential, and all letters sent in plain, exact language. Enclosed is a card. Address: T. C. HARNER, New Agent, Box B, Marshall, Mich.